

SCENARIO NOTE

Deputy Ministers' Committee on Youth

Date/Time:	Tuesday, February 6, 2018, 2:00 to 3:30 p.m.
Location:	80 Wellington Street, Room 414
Subject:	Deputy Ministers' Committee on Youth: "Canada Service Corps and Youth Policy for Canada"
Participants:	Kelly Gillis, Deputy Minister, Infrastructure Canada (INFC) See Participants List for full list of deputy ministers (Annex A)

Overview

The meeting affords you an opportunity to discuss how Infrastructure Canada currently enables a variety of opportunities for youth. You could note, in particular, the development of INFC's new approach on Community Employment Benefits and the Smart Cities Challenge. Additionally, you may also wish to provide an update on the department's youth recruitment initiatives and corporate efforts to provide leadership opportunities for young professionals.

Note: Though no youth participant is required for this first meeting of the Committee, for future committee meetings you will be invited to bring a youth representative to join you.

AGENDA (Annex B)

1. Welcome / Terms of Reference (Annex C)

2. Updates

a. Canada Service Corps

(Associate ADM Rachel Wernick, ESDC)

On Tuesday, January 16, 2018, the Prime Minister announced the launch of the Canada Service Corps, a new national youth service initiative. The initiative, led by the Privy Council Office and Employment Social Development Canada, will involve a \$105 million investment over five years. The purpose is to build a culture of service among young Canadians, with concrete results for communities, and to provide personal growth through participation in a diverse team of peers, with lasting impacts on participants. The first phase of the Canada Service Corps will include several components: 1) national scale projects with youth-oriented organizations; 2) a call for proposals for service projects including special funding for those focused on reconciliation; 3) funding for grants for youth-driven projects through TakingITglobal; and 4) a matching service with Volunteer Canada that will allow youth to match their service interests and availability with local service opportunities through an online databank.

In response to Privy Council Office encouragement that DMs share this opportunity with their networks, especially through social media, the Director General of Human Resources has shared this announcement with INFC's Young Professionals' Network (YPN) and INFC students.

b. Youth Policy engagement (DM, Christiane Fox, Privy Council Office)

The initial phase of the Canada Service Corps will include creating a website with online engagement tools for a youth-led discussion to help them articulate what service means to them. The Prime Minister's Youth Council has developed ten themes that will be used to guide this discussion:

- Canadian identity, immigration and international experiences;
- Civic engagement and youth impact;
- Economic opportunity, innovation and money;
- Environment and climate change;
- Gender equality, inclusion and accessibility;
- Physical and mental health;
- Reconciliation;
- Rural, remote and northern communities;
- Service and volunteering; and
- Youth education and employment.

c. Indigenous Child and Family Services (DM, Jean-François Tremblay, Department of Indigenous Services Canada)

On February 1, 2018, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal issued its fourth compliance order against the federal government on the issue of federal funding for First Nations child welfare services, again finding that First Nation children continue to face discrimination as a result of inadequate funding.

In response, Minister Philpott announced the same day that her department would immediately move to increase funding for First Nation child welfare services. She announced that officials sent letters that morning to 105 First Nation child welfare agencies informing them that Ottawa would be funding their "actual costs" for prevention, intake legal fees, building repairs and other associated costs, and would also cover these costs retroactively to January 26, 2016. She said more funding for First Nation child welfare services would be included in the upcoming federal budget.

d. Roundtable

Points to Register:

Overall Comments

- While infrastructure programs are not typically directly targeted at youth, infrastructure itself is a key enabler of communities. Service in a community and engagement is almost always facilitated by a space. And this is where infrastructure plays a role. Infrastructure investments contribute to reconciliation, accessibility, and social inclusion through urban or community design.
- Going forward, it would be useful for us to stay engaged and share information and lessons learned so that we can make sure that our parallel investments are mutually reinforcing.
- The Government is investing \$33.1 billion through the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program. We are in the process of negotiating Integrated Bilateral Agreements with provinces and territories. Through these agreements, we are implementing a Community Employment Benefits reporting framework, to promote employment opportunities for youth and other targeted groups during the construction phase of major infrastructure projects.
- There is potential however, for my department to think more about youth-oriented infrastructure investments, especially in areas which also affect indigenous communities.
 - This is most particularly applicable for projects under the community, culture and recreational stream (\$1.3 billion) which includes a minimum required level of investment in cultural and recreational infrastructure benefiting urban Indigenous Peoples.
 - Another key area are projects under the wide-ranging funding stream for rural and northern communities (\$2.4 billion).
 - This said, the other funding streams of public transit (\$20.1 billion) and green infrastructure (\$9.2 billion) also have important implications for Canadian youth.
- So, as planning and investments roll out under this program, considerations on how we might best leverage this funding with provinces and territories to advance youth issues will be an important consideration.

Smart Cities Challenge

- The Smart Cities Challenge invites communities to come forward with their best ideas to leverage data and technology to realize meaningful outcomes for residents.
- Inclusion will be major focus. We expect to see ideas come forward that have youth participation, and are aimed at solving challenges faced by young people.
- Infrastructure Canada is engaging Indigenous leaders, communities and organizations to finalize the design of a competition specific to Indigenous communities that will reflect their unique realities and issues. Indigenous communities are also eligible to compete for all the prizes in the current competition.
- We aim to manage the process in a way that brings in the youth perspective. For example, we hope to see Canada's bright young leaders be part of the independent jury that will select finalists and winners.

Potential Research Partnerships

- We are in the process of developing a research agenda and there may be an opportunity to pursue some youth-focused research or the hosting of a conference in the future.
 - For example, we could partner with organizations to investigate the impact of the built environment on youth. There may be opportunities to partner with Canada Service Corps funded groups to develop research on the ways youth access or benefit from community infrastructure, especially innovative examples of how youth use facilities, and re-purpose spaces to meet their needs.

Indigenous Programming

- In addition to infrastructure funding specifically set aside for Indigenous communities, INFC has changed our programs to improve opportunities for Indigenous recipients.
- The new suite of INFC funding programs has been designed to advance reconciliation with Indigenous peoples through a number of key measures:
 - a minimum required level of investment in cultural and recreational infrastructure benefiting urban Indigenous Peoples;
 - a distinct federal cost-share of 75 percent for all Indigenous recipients;
 - a more inclusive description of Indigenous recipients;
 - exceptional project eligibility for health and education projects that address Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action; and,
 - Indigenous-specific prizes as part of the Smart Cities Challenge.

[If pressed] Infrastructure Canada's Human Resources

- As a rapidly growing organization, INFC is fully supportive of recruitment initiatives aimed at youth. INFC is a big user of the FSWEF and COOP, including Indigenous Youth and Youth with Disabilities Summer Employment Opportunities, to provide students with valuable on the job experience.
- This fiscal year alone INFC has hired 30 students, and in some cases these students have been and continue to be considered for term and indeterminate positions.

3. A Portrait of Canadian Youth

(Anil Arora, Chief Statistician, Statistics Canada)

Statistics Canada's presentation on the current composition of Canadian youth, defined as people aged 18-34, draws from the 2016 National Household Survey census data (**Annex C**). Canada's nine million youth represent 25% of the country's population. They are an especially significant proportion of the populations of Western Canada, the North, and Canada's Indigenous peoples.

Canada's youth are now notably more diverse, connected, socially engaged, and educated than both previous generations of youth and other current age cohorts. However, while a top tier of youth are reaping the benefits of this status, many more face challenges in finding full-time work.

Employment prospects for youth are changing. Though youth unemployment is similar to historic levels, youth labour market participation in temporary full-time jobs has increased (to over 10% for men, over 12% for women). The overall share of young men in full-time jobs has decreased and earnings have decreased for the middle and lower quartiles of the earnings distribution, compared to previous census years.

Skills mismatches and a growing temporary sector create conditions for more low income positions. Some youth (12%) experienced sustained low income, often in situations of homelessness, even more likely for young people with disabilities and indigenous youth living off-reserve. Youth with severe disabilities report that over one-third of them have been denied work opportunities because of their disability. Youth were more likely to report instances of discrimination, especially those with disabilities, women, visible minorities, and LGBTQ2, than adults over 35.

Points to Register

Following the presentation by Statistics Canada, you may wish to make interventions in the areas of training, apprenticeships, and Community Employment Benefits reporting, and suggest:

- In your presentation you show 18% of men aged 25-34 are working in the industrial and construction sector, as opposed to other occupations: has that figure been consistent historically? Would the decrease in young men in full time jobs between 1976 and 2017 specifically affect that occupational category?

- I ask because industry stakeholders have told us apprenticeship completion rates are falling and they see a disinclination among youth to enter the trades.
- We understand that there could be pressure on the construction sector, with an estimated 21 percent of the industry expected to retire in the next decade.
- These retirement levels create a space for the revitalization of the construction sector's workforce through diversified recruitment and training.
- We are planning on introducing a Community Employment Benefits reporting requirement for projects funded under the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, to promote employment opportunities for youth and other targeted groups: apprentices, Indigenous peoples, women, persons with disabilities, veterans, new Canadians as well as Small and Medium Enterprises and social enterprises.
- The Community Employment Benefits approach will promote these job opportunities. But successful recruitment may in part depend on skills training initiatives sponsored by other federal departments, provincial and territorial ministries of employment, etc.

4. Presentation by WE

(Craig Kielburger)

WE is a multi-faceted organization founded by brothers Craig and Marc Kielburger focussed on "making 'doing good' doable" for youth and adults in Canada and internationally. Through a youth-oriented charity (WE charity/Free the Children) and school-based programming (such as 'WE day' events with inspirational speakers), the WE organization seeks to inspire and engage youth and adults to make a difference in their communities and consider their social impact more broadly. The WE group of entities also includes a social enterprise (ME to WE) that offers goods, services and experiences in the interests of empowering local and global communities.

In September 2017, the WE organization opened a Global Learning Centre in Toronto through the donations of private investors. The centre is an interactive community space that acts as an innovation hub for youth engagement providing leadership programs and social issues workshops, as well as an event space.

Points to Register

- No points to register for this item.

Annexes

- A – Participant List for the Deputy Minister Committee on Youth
- B – Agenda
- C – Terms of Reference
- D – Statistics Canada's Youth Policy Presentation

Annex A Participant List – Deputy Minister Committee on Youth

- Kelly Gillis, Deputy Minister, Infrastructure Canada
- Christiane Fox, Deputy Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Privy Council Office
- Anil Arora, Chief Statistician, Statistics Canada
- Peter M. Boehm, Deputy Minister for the G7 Summit and Personal Representative of the Prime Minister
- Belaineh Deguefé, Deputy Chief Electoral Officer
- Catrina Tapley, Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet for Privy Council Office
- Christyne Tremblay, Deputy Minister, Natural Resources Canada
- Daniel Dubeau, Acting Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Diane Jacovella, Deputy Minister of International Development
- Dr. Janet King, President, Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency
- Dr. Siddika Mithani, President, Public Health Agency
- Dr. Stephen Lucas, Deputy Minister, Environment and Climate Change Canada
- Dylan Jones, Deputy Minister, Western Economic Diversification Canada
- Francis P. McGuire, President, Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
- Gina Wilson, Deputy Minister, Status of Women Canada
- Graham Flack, Deputy Minister, Canadian Heritage
- Hélène Laurendeau, Deputy Minister, Crown-Indigenous Relations
- Ian Shugart, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
- James Meddings, President, Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario
- Jean-Francois Tremblay, Deputy Minister, Indigenous Services
- John Forster, Deputy Minister, National Defence
- John Knubley, Deputy Minister, Innovation, Science and Economic Development
- Ken MacKillop, Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet, Communications and Consultations, Privy Council Office
- Louise Levonian, Deputy Minister, Employment Social Development Canada
- Malcolm Brown, Deputy Minister, Public Safety
- Manon Brassard, President, Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec
- Marie Lemay, Deputy Minister of Public Services and Procurement and Deputy Receiver General for Canada
- Marta Morgan, Deputy Minister, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
- Matthew Mendelsohn, Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Results and Delivery), Privy Council Office
- Natalie G. Drouin, Deputy Minister, Justice and Deputy Attorney General of Canada
- Paul Rochon, Deputy Minister, Department of Finance
- Simon Kennedy, Deputy Minister, Health Canada
- Wilma Breeswijk, Deputy Minister, Canada School of Public Service
- Yaprak Baltacioglu, Secretary of the Treasury Board

AGENDA

DEPUTY MINISTERS COMMITTEE ON YOUTH

FEBRUARY 6, 2018, 2:00-3:45 pm

80 WELLINGTON ST, ROOM 414

2:00 Welcome / Terms of Reference

- DM Christiane Fox, Youth and Intergovernmental Affairs, Privy Council Office

2:10 Updates

- Canada Service Corps – Associate ADM Rachel Wernick, Employment and Social Development Canada
- Youth Policy engagement - DM Christiane Fox
- Indigenous Child and Family Services – DM Jean-François Tremblay, Department of Indigenous Services Canada
- Roundtable

2:30 *A Portrait of Canadian Youth*

- Anil Arora, Chief Statistician, Statistics Canada

3:00 Presentation by WE

- Craig Kielburger

ORDRE DU JOUR

COMITÉ DES SOUS-MINISTRES SUR LA JEUNESSE

6 FÉVRIER 2018, de 14 h à 15 h 45

80, RUE WELLINGTON, PIÈCE 414

14 h Mot de bienvenue / Mandat du Comité des sous-ministres sur les jeunes

- Christiane Fox, SM des Affaires intergouvernementales et de la Jeunesse, Bureau du Conseil privé

14 h 10 Mises à jour

- Service Jeunesse Canada – Rachel Wernick, SMA déléguée, Emploi et Développement social Canada
- Mobilisation stratégique des jeunes – SM Christiane Fox
- Services à l'enfance et à la famille des Premières Nations – Jean-François Tremblay, SM, ministère des Services aux Autochtones Canada
- Tour de table

14 h 30 *Un portrait des jeunes Canadiens*

- Anil Arora, statisticien en chef, Statistique Canada

15 h 00 Présentation par UNIS

- Craig Kielburger

DEPUTY MINISTERS COMMITTEE

YOUTH

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Purpose of the Deputy Ministers Committee on Youth

The DM Committee on Youth will engage federal departments on youth focused commitments, as well as engage youth representatives within departments, youth serving stakeholders and experts to provide a thought-provoking forum that will support departments in applying a youth lens to shape policy development, decision-making, implementation and evaluation.

Mandate

- ensure whole-of- government approach to youth initiatives;
- share information on trends, developments and analysis on youth-related topics from experts in the field;
- seek feedback and innovative ways to integrate a youth lens in policy development and decision-making;
- promote a youth focus within the culture of departments (e.g., Youth Champions) as well as encourage the engagement of young professionals; and,
- provide regular updates on activities on existing youth initiatives or those being planned within departments.

Measures of success

The DM Committee would aim to provide:

- a body of evidence on the state of youth in Canada;
- most integrated advice to Ministers on critical issues affecting youth across government; and,
- enhanced participation of young public servants in the policy-making process

Operations

The operations of the Committee will be unique from that of other DM Committee structures in that participation at meetings will not only include DM committee members but also the following:

- Deputy Ministers will be encouraged to bring a youth representative from their departments. Youth should be as diverse and representative as possible and creative ways to encourage participation in the Committee should be employed;
- Representatives from youth serving organizations and experts on youth issues would be invited, where feasible, to share knowledge and facilitate an exchange of ideas on current policy issues with a view to advancing youth perspectives; and
- To support the work of the DM Committee, Director General representatives from member departments would form a DG sub-committee to examine issues in greater detail or in preparation for issues to be raised at the DM Committee level. DGs would also be points of contact for the department on youth issues and policy.

Membership

The Chair of the Committee is the Deputy Minister, Youth, at the Privy Council Office. Co-Chairs could be selected as required.

Members will include Deputy Ministers and Deputy Heads who play a key role in advancing youth commitments as outlined by the government and whose organizations play a role in shaping policy discussions pertaining to youth issues. Participation of additional Deputy Ministers is voluntary. Any Deputy Minister interested in Youth issues will be welcome to participate in the Committee.

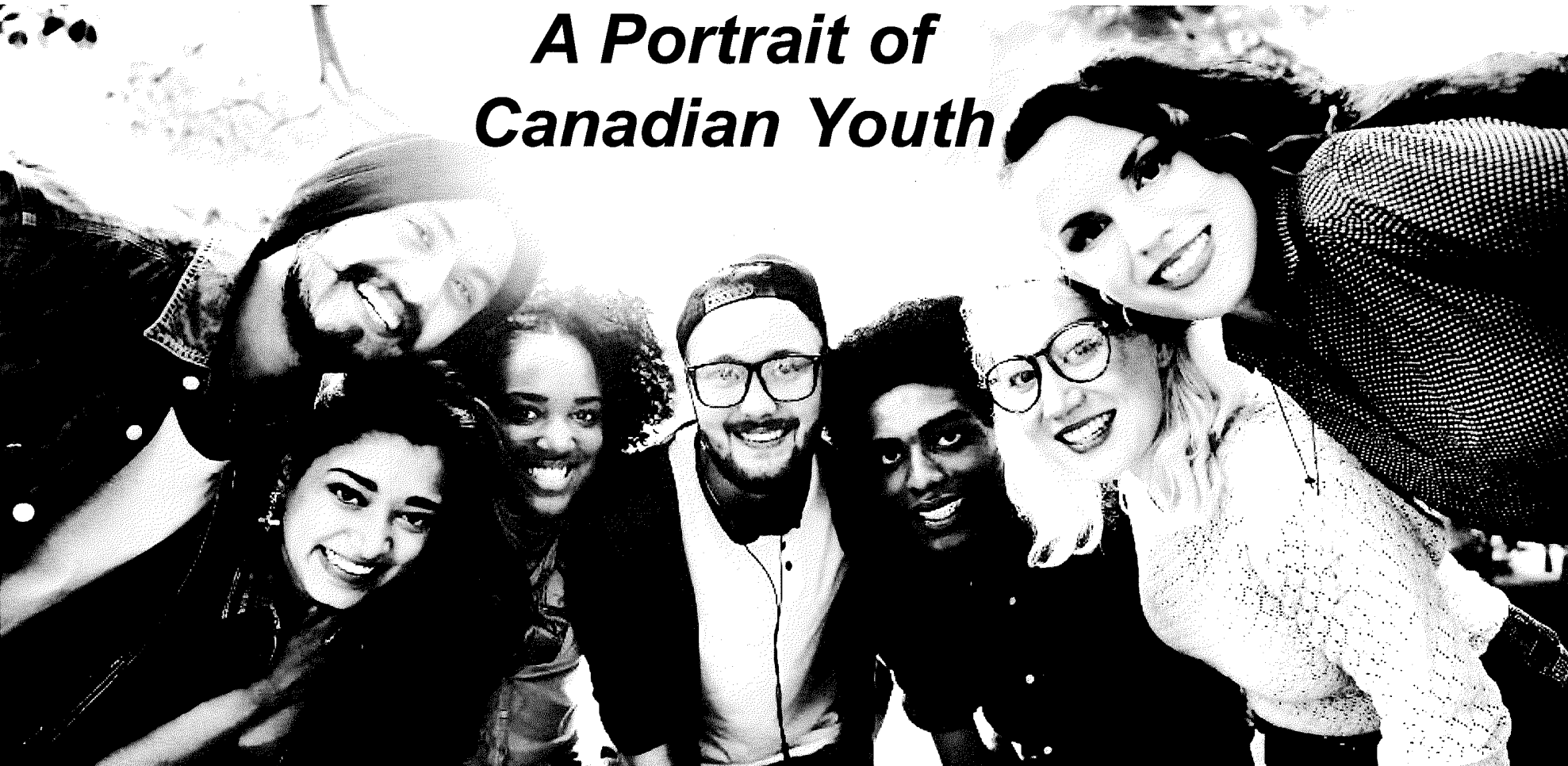
Meetings

The Youth Committee will meet 3 to 4 times per year or at the call of the Chair.

Administration

The Youth Secretariat will be the co-ordinating body providing support to the Youth Committee. Agenda, minutes and any supporting documents will be circulated prior to meetings.


A Portrait of Canadian Youth



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
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Today's **YOUTH**
are unlike
any generation
before!

They are **MORE...**

diverse connected


educated



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada 2



Many youth are reaping the
BENEFITS but others
face **CHALLENGES**

such as...

- ✓ finding a full time job
- ✓ social exclusion
- ✓ cyberbullying
- ✓ higher risk of being obese

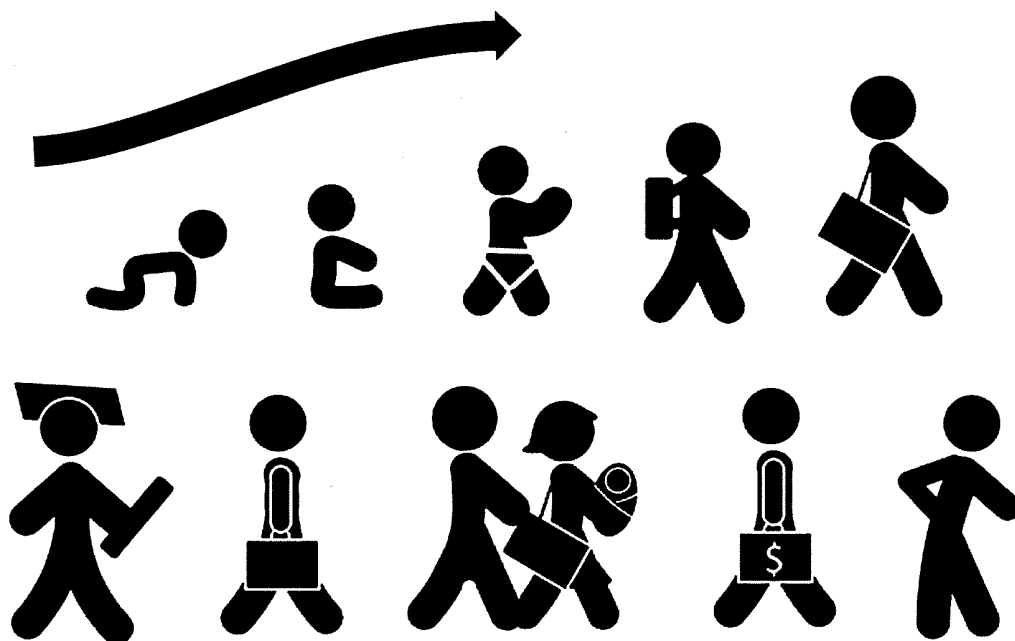


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Also important to think about today's youth within the entire life course



It is important to remember that today's youth will become Canada's future parents, prime-age workers, and seniors. Their early experiences and vulnerabilities can shape their outcomes later in life.

Who are Canadian youth and where do they live?



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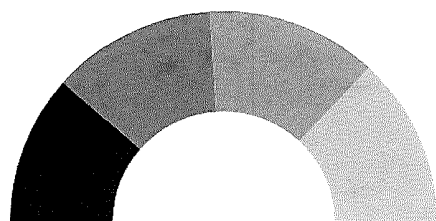
Canadian youth in numbers

There are

9 million

youth across the country,
aged **15 to 34**

Proportion of Canadian youth, by age group, 2016



■ 15-19 (23%) ■ 20-24 (25%) ■ 25-29 (26%) ■ 30-34 (26%)



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

They currently represent – and will continue to represent – about **one-quarter** of the country's population...compared with well over one-third in the 1970s.

Between 2006 and 2016, the **number** of youth aged 25 to 34 increased the most. The number of youth aged 15 to 19 declined.



Did you know?

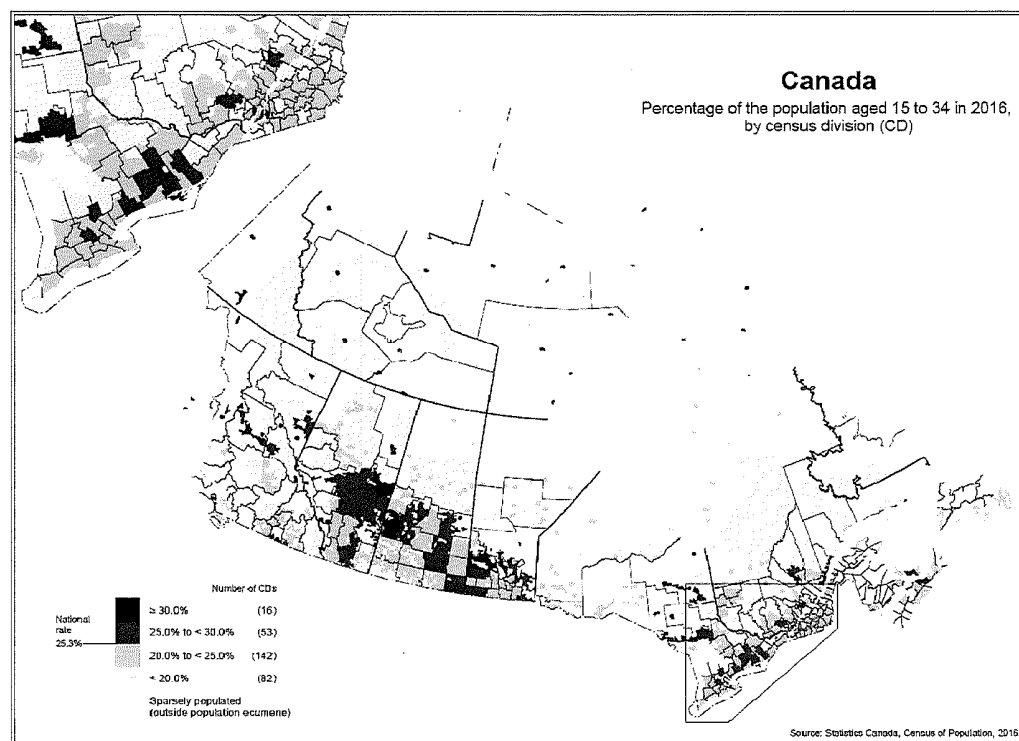


Similar to other countries, Canada's youth represent a smaller share of the population than in the past.

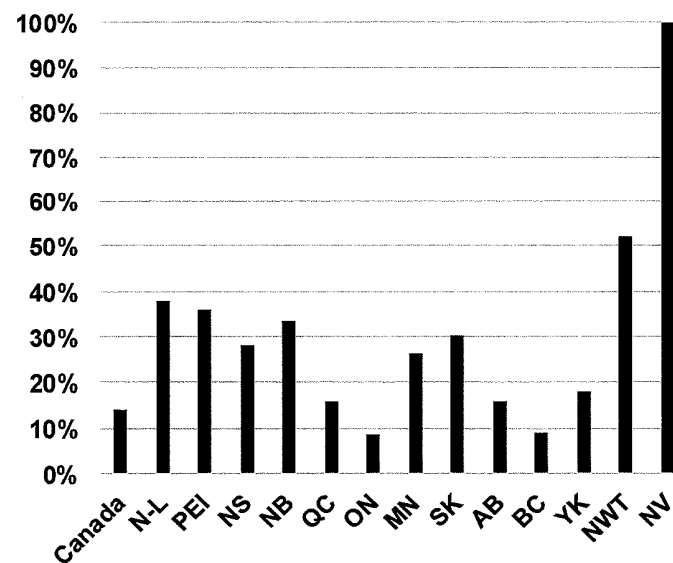
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016
Census; Population Projections for Canada,
Provinces and Territories.

Canada 6

Youth's share of the population highest in Western Canada and the North



% of youth aged 15 to 34 who do not live in a town¹ or large urban centre², by province, 2016



¹ Census agglomeration or ² Census metropolitan area



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Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census.

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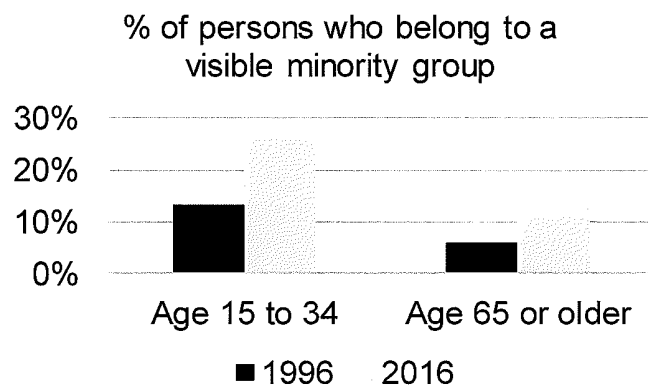
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Youth are highly diverse...

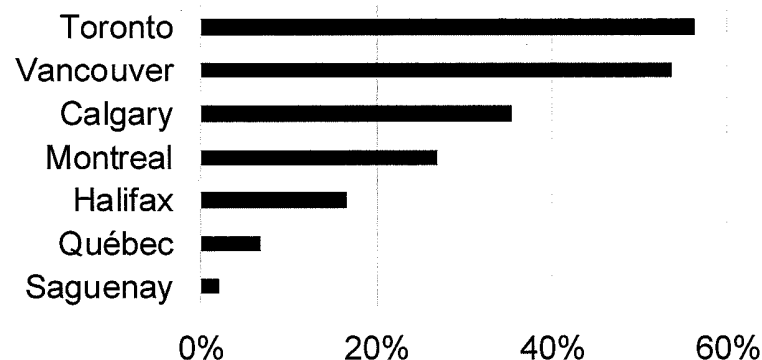
In 2016



of youth aged 15 to 34 identified themselves as a member of a visible minority group, compared with 13% in 1996



Proportion of youth aged 15 to 34 who belong to a visible minority group, selected CMAs, 2016



Did you know?

Almost 75% of youth have friends from another ethnic group.



Statistics Canada
Statistique Canada

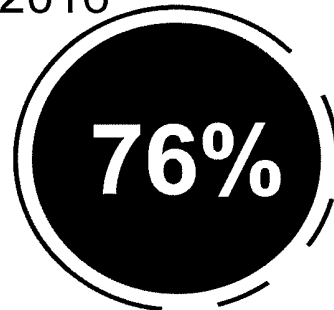
Sources: Statistics Canada, 1996 and 2016 Census; General Social Survey on Social Identity, 2013.

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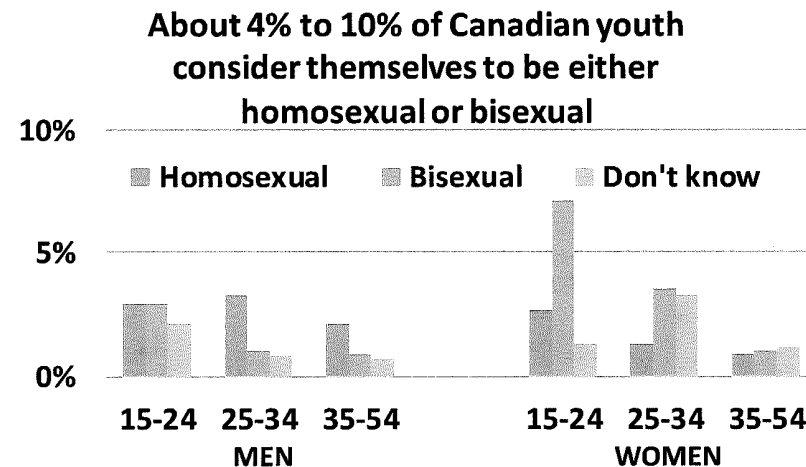
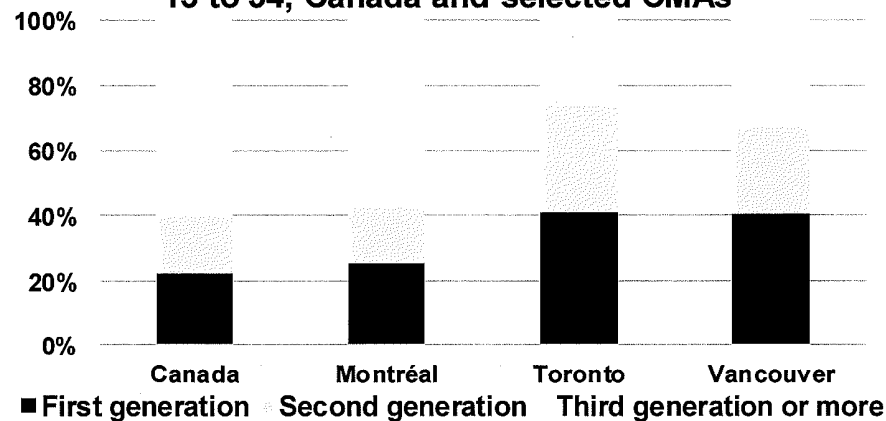
...along many dimensions

In 2016



of youth in Toronto were immigrants (1st generation) or had at least one parent who is an immigrant (2nd generation)

The generational status of youth aged 15 to 34, Canada and selected CMAs

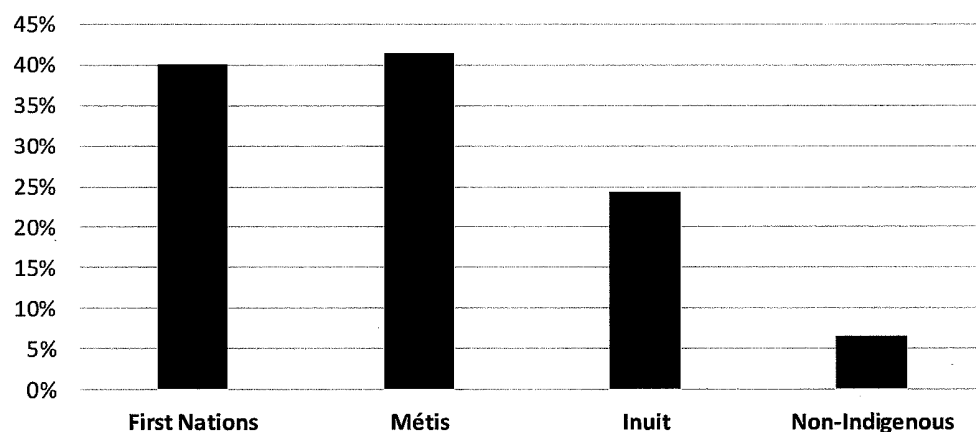


433,880 youth aged 15 to 34 – or 4.8% – report that they have a disability

The number of young Indigenous people is growing

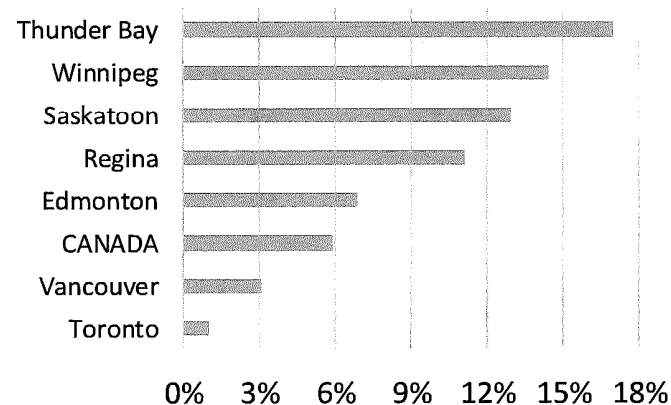
From 2006 to 2016, the number of First Nations, Métis and Inuit youth aged 15 to 34 increased by 39%, compared to just over 6% for non-Indigenous youth.

Percent increase in number of youth, aged 15 to 34, by Indigenous identity, 2006 to 2016



Note: "Indigenous identity" refers to whether a person identified with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. This includes those who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the *Indian Act of Canada*), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

Proportion of youth aged 15 to 34 who are First Nations, Métis or Inuit, selected CMAs, 2016



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 Census.

More youth are living with their parents

In 2016, **35%** of young adults, 20 to 34, were living with their parents, up from 31% in 2001. The increase was largest for youth aged 25 to 29.



Toronto	47.4%
Hamilton	44.5%
Vancouver	38.6%
CANADA	34.7%
Montréal	33.1%
Calgary	28.5%
Québec	23.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2016 Census.



Statistics
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What are Canadian youth doing?



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Canada 12

Youth are more **CONNECTED** than any other generation



Nearly 100% of youth aged 15 to 24 use the Internet on a daily basis or own their own smartphone – broadly similar across all provinces and across all household income groups.



More than **three quarters** of youth aged 15 to 34 use the Internet to follow news and current affairs – more than twice the rate among older Canadians

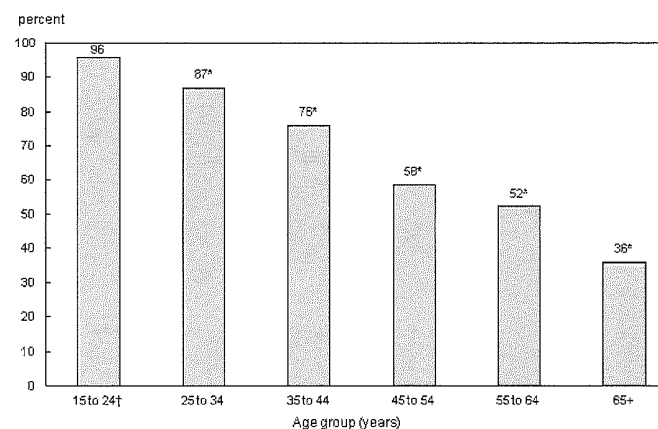


One half of youth aged 25 to 34 conduct transactions on the Internet at least weekly – almost twice that of older Canadians



Nearly half of 16 to 24 year olds participate in real-time discussions on the Internet, compared with less than 10% of older Canadians.

Virtually all youth aged 15 to 24 use social networking sites



†reference category

*significantly different from reference category

Note: Includes only those that reported using the Internet.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2013.



But higher technology use also brings new challenges

of youth aged 15 to 24 said they were cyberbullied or cyberstalked in the past 5 years



Statistics
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Sources: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadian at Work and Home, 2016; General Social Survey on Social Identity, 2013; Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies, 2012

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Youth are less likely to vote but are still socially and civically ENGAGED

Giving, volunteering and participating



69% of 15 to 24 years olds are members of a group, organization or association, compared with 65% for the overall Canadian population.



66% of youth aged 15 to 19 volunteer, as do 42% of youth aged 20 to 34

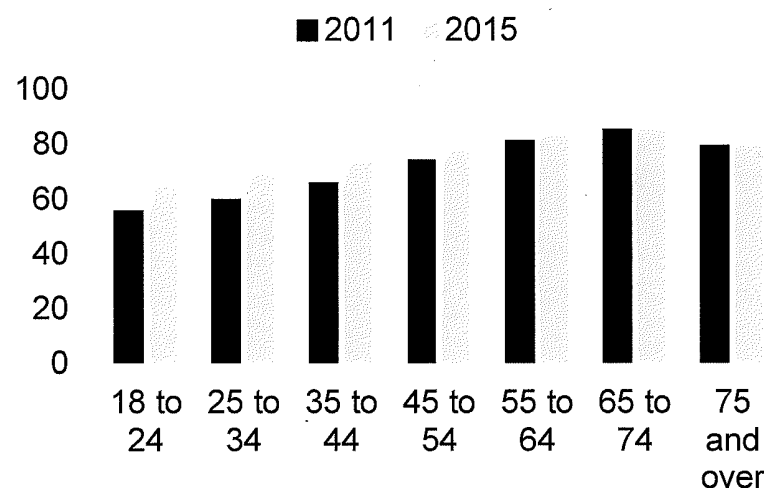


81% of those aged 25 to 34 said they gave to a charitable or non-profit organization.



Youth have confidence in public institutions – 50% of youth aged 15 to 24 have confidence in Canadian Parliament, compared with 37% for the general population.

Voting rates in federal elections by age group, 2011 and 2015



Did you know?

The proportion of young people aged 15 to 34, who stated that they rarely or never followed news and current affairs, almost doubled, from 11% in 2003 to 21% in 2013.

Youth aged 15 to 34 contribute 29% of all volunteer hours in Canada.



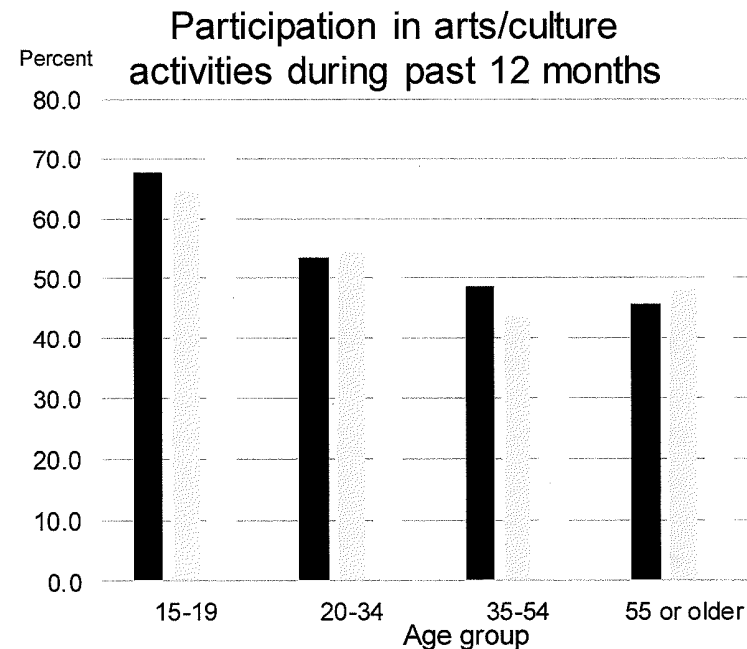
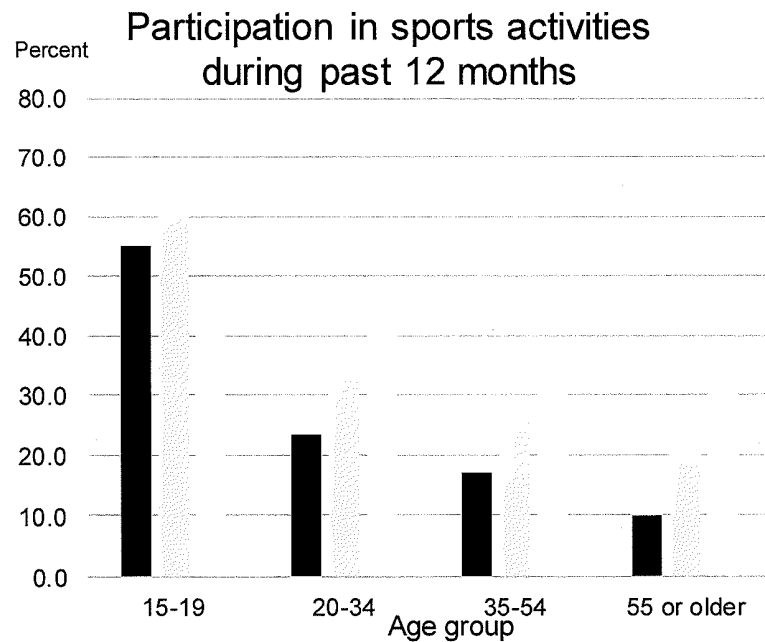
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Sources: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Giving, Volunteering and Participating, 2013; General Social Survey on Social Engagement, 2003; General Social Survey on Social Identity, 2013; Labour Force Survey Supplement, 2011 and 2015

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Youth participate actively in sports, arts and cultural activities



■ Low household income (<\$60,000)

▨ Moderate household income (\$60,000 to \$139,999)

▤ High household income (\$140,000 or more)

Sources: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians at Work and Home, 2016



Statistics
Canada

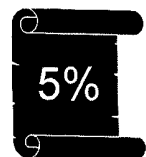
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Youth are more EDUCATED than ever



97% of 15 year olds attend school



5% of 21 year olds enroll in apprenticeship programs

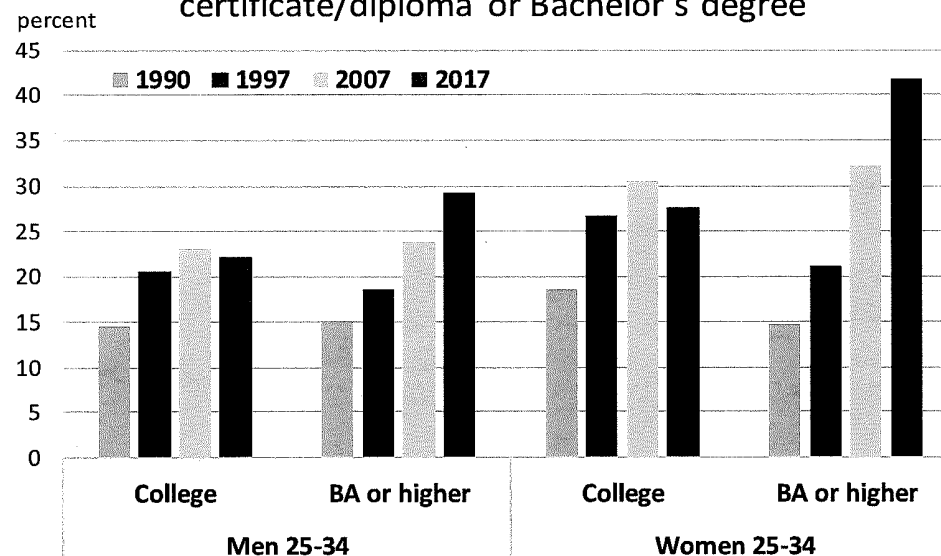


24% of 19 year olds in college



36% of 21 year olds at university

Percentage of youth, 25-34, with a college certificate/diploma or Bachelor's degree



Did you know?

A large gap in postsecondary enrolment remains between youth from lower and higher income families. Non-financial factors, such as academic performance and parental education, play a significant role.

In 2016, 9% of men and 5% of women aged 25 to 34 had not completed high school, compared to 22% and 19%, respectively, in 1990. In 2011, 31% of Indigenous men and 25% of Indigenous women had not completed high school.



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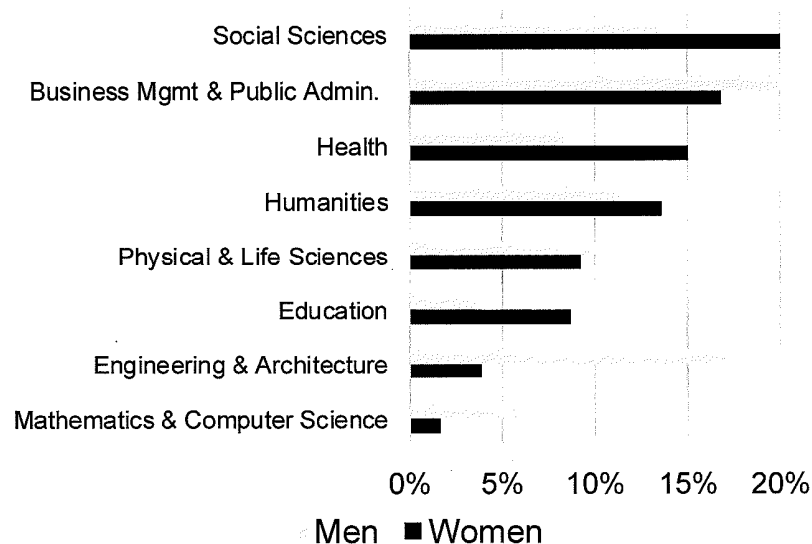
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Sources: Statistics Canada, Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program September 2017 and Labour Force Survey, 1990 to 2016; National Household Survey, 2011.

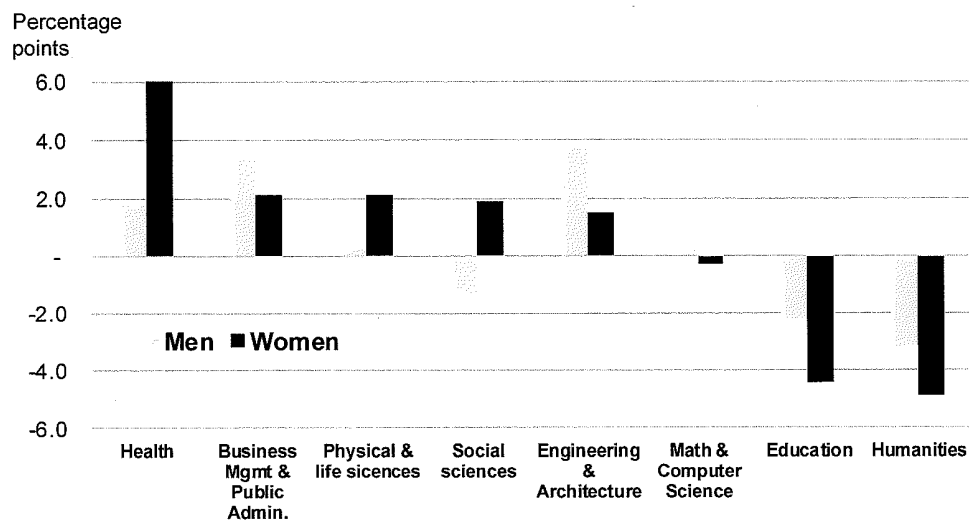
Canada 16

Young men and women continue to enter different types of programs and fields of study

Selected major field of study
among university students, 2014/2015



Change in major fields of study undertaken by
university students, 1992/93 to 2014/2015



Did you know?

Literacy and numeracy scores are higher among 25 to 34 year olds than any other age group.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Sources: Statistics Canada, Postsecondary Student Information System, 2014-2015. Statistics Canada, Postsecondary Student Information System, 1992/93 and 2014/15; Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies, 2012

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Lifetime earnings vary considerably across educational attainment and fields of study



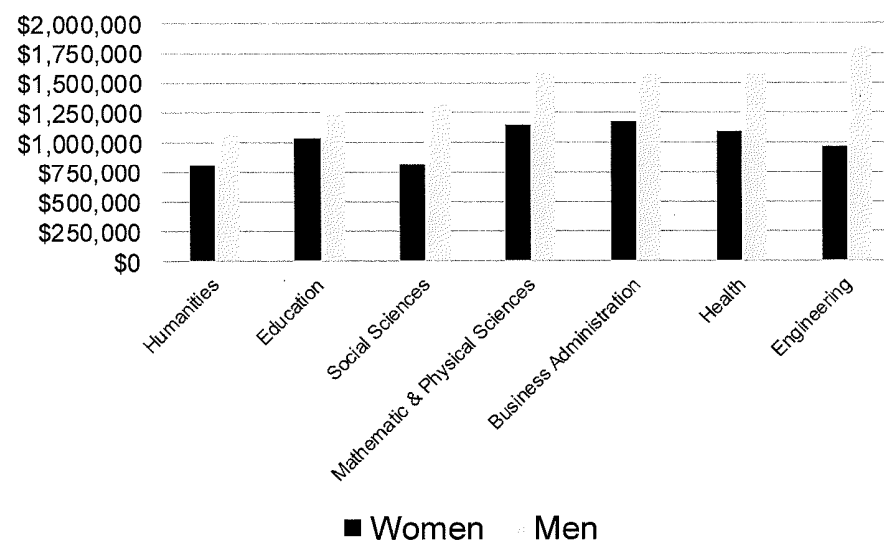
Among youth from the early 1990s, average cumulative earnings through their thirties and forties were **over \$700,000** higher among men with a bachelor's degree than among men with a high school diploma.

Among women, the difference was **\$442,000**.

These results varied significantly by field of study:

- Men with an engineering degree made over **50%** more than men with a degree in the humanities.
- Women in mathematics, physical sciences and business administration made **25%** more than women in the social sciences.

Median cumulative earnings over 20 years among an early 1990s cohort of bachelor degree holders, by sex and selected fields of study



Sources: Statistics Canada, Longitudinal Worker File and 1991 Census.



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Costs of education have increased and many graduates continue to be burdened with debt



Tuition fees for full-time undergraduate students increased faster than the rate of inflation over the last decade.

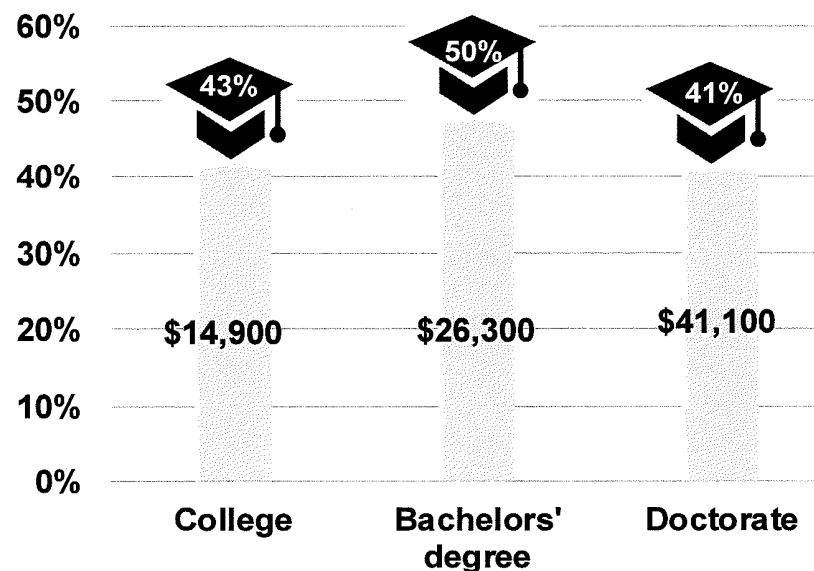


Average tuition fees for full-time Canadian undergraduate students are lowest in Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador and highest in Prince Edward Island and Ontario.



50% of youth graduating with a bachelor's degree have student debts, similar to the early 2000s.

Percentage of graduates with student debts and average debt at graduation among those with debt



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Sources: Statistics Canada, Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs, 2006/2007 to 2016/2017; National Graduates Survey, 2013, class of 2009/10; and National Graduate Survey of 2002, class of 2000.

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How are Canadian youth doing?



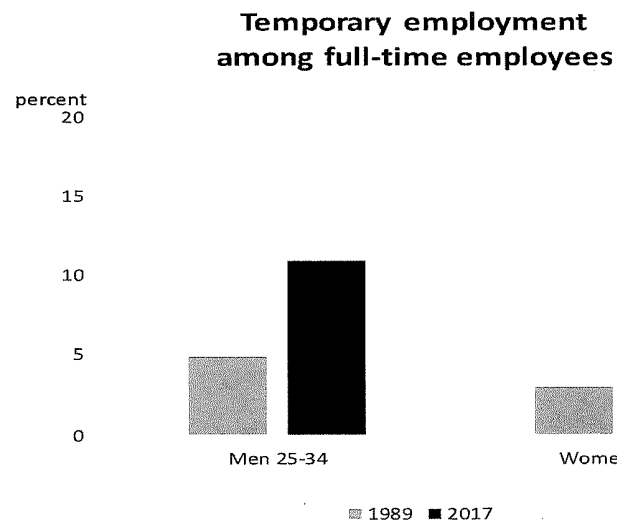
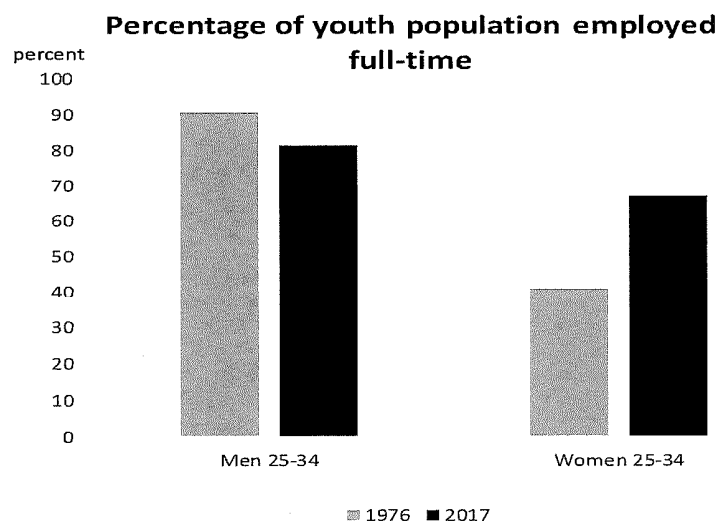
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Fewer young men in full-time or permanent JOBS...

At similar points in the business cycle, youth unemployment rates have remained fairly stable over the past 40 years but the share of young men in full-time and permanent jobs has declined.



Note: Full-time students excluded. Full-time employment refers to 30 hours of work or more per week.

Source: General Social Survey of 1989 and Labour Force Survey (March and September files)



Did you know?

The percentage of young women employed full-time rose because of their growing labour force participation.



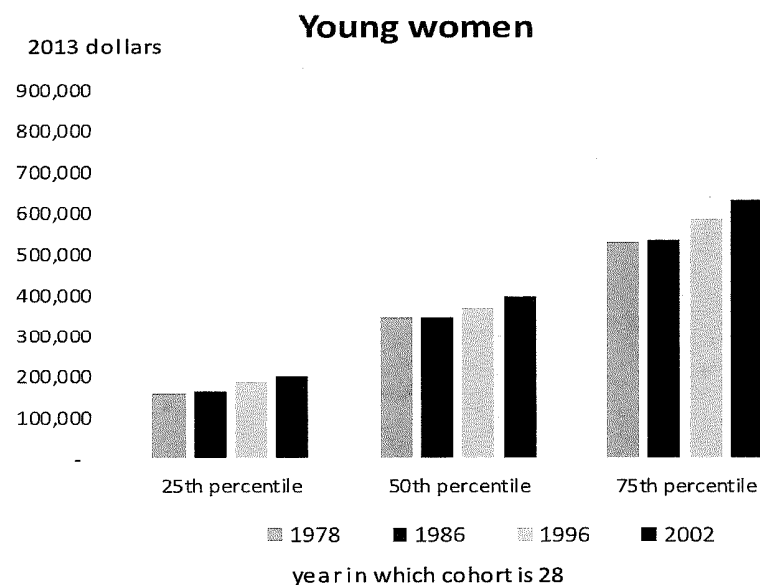
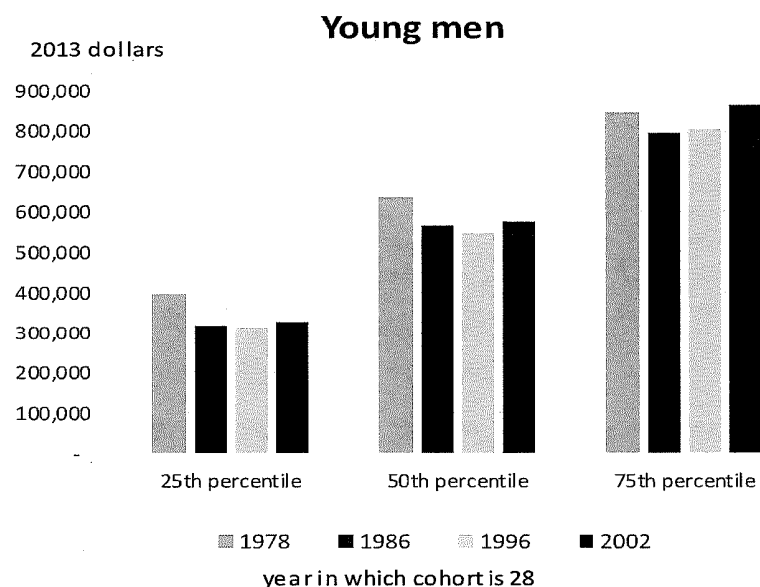
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...resulting in lower earnings at the middle and lower end of the EARNINGS distribution

CUMULATIVE EARNINGS RECEIVED BETWEEN THE AGES OF 28 AND 39 BY SELECTED COHORTS, BY PERCENTILE



“ Did you know?
Young men and women at the top of the earnings distribution are faring better than ever. **”**

“ Did you know?
In contrast to young men, young women have significantly increased their annual hours of work and moved to better-paid occupations, resulting in higher cumulative earnings. **”**



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Source: Statistics Canada Longitudinal Worker File.

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Some of the OCCUPATIONS in which youth are working

Among employed women aged 25 to 34 ...

... about **30%** work in professional occupations, such as nurses, teachers and accountants

... about **15%** work in technical and paraprofessional occupations, such as paralegals and health technicians

... about **17%** work in administrative occupations, such as office administrators

... and about **19%** work in personal and customer service occupations, such as food and beverage servers and information services representatives

Among employed men aged 25 to 34 ...

... about **20%** work in professional occupations, such as computers & IT professionals, accountants, and engineers

... about **10%** work in technical and paraprofessional occupations, such as computer tech support, firefighters and police officers

... about **18%** work in industrial and construction occupations, such as electricians, carpenters & mechanics

... and about **11%** work in personal and customer service occupations, such as cooks and food and beverage servers



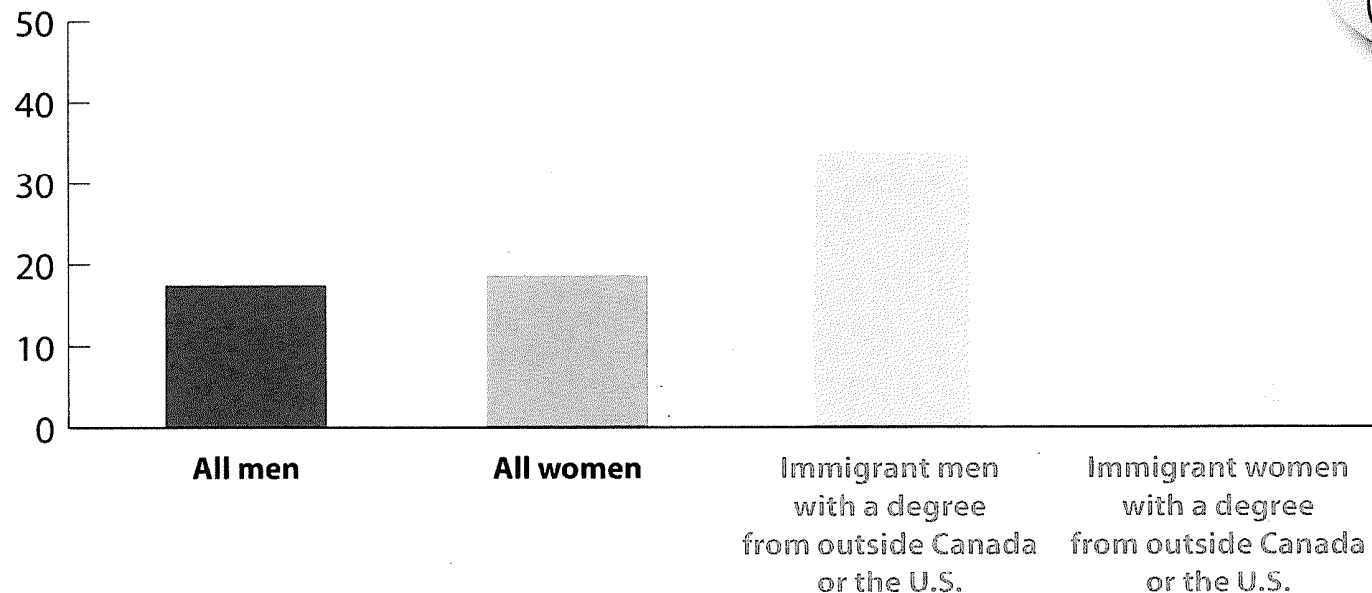
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Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2016.

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Some groups are more likely to be overqualified than others

Proportion of youth aged 25 to 34 with a university degree working in occupations requiring high school education or less



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.



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Low-income rates among Canadians aged 25 to 34

Persons aged 25 to 34

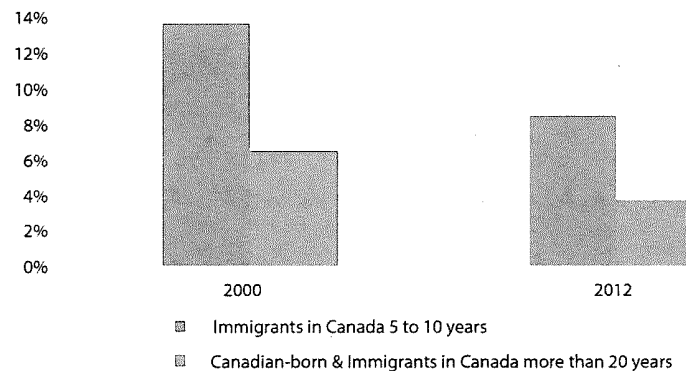
Total	12.7%
Not residing with any family members	20.4%
Aboriginal people off-reserve	24.3%
With a disability	29.4%

“Did you know?”

In 2014, **10.5%** of young Canadians aged 25 to 34 and **4.8%** of Canadians aged 15 to 24 reported that they had ever temporarily lived with family, friends, in their car, or anywhere else because they had nowhere else to live—a situation referred to as ‘hidden’ or ‘concealed’ homelessness.”

Note: Results are based on the low income measure after tax (LIM-AT).

Percent of youth aged 25 to 34 in low-income for five consecutive years



Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Income Survey, 2015; General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), 2014; Longitudinal Immigration Database.

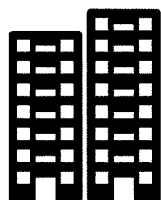


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HOMEOWNERSHIP among youth has recently declined

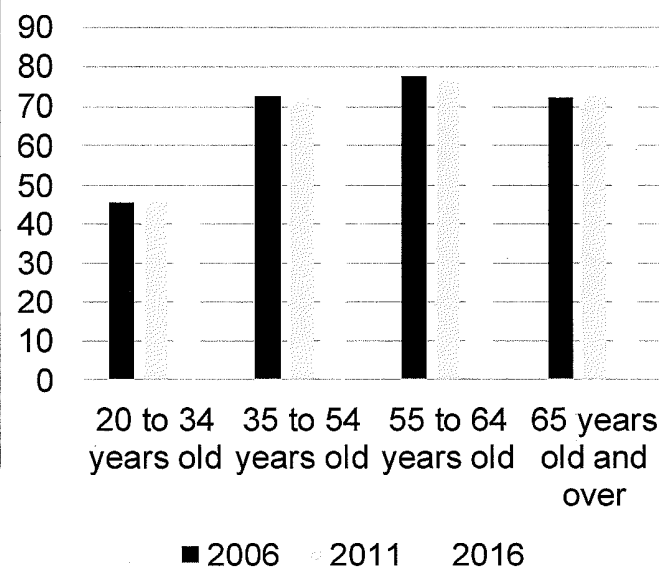


Homeownership among younger adults aged 20 to 34 remained significantly lower than for older Canadians.

Between 2006 and 2016, homeownership rates across all age groups, except for those aged 65 years old and over declined. The decline was largest for younger adults, particularly over the past 5 years.

Coincides with other broader trends such as the rising share of youth who are living with their parents, delays in starting a family, and the increase in housing costs.

Homeownership rates by selected age groups, 2006 to 2016



Sources: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011; Census of Population, 2006 and 2016.

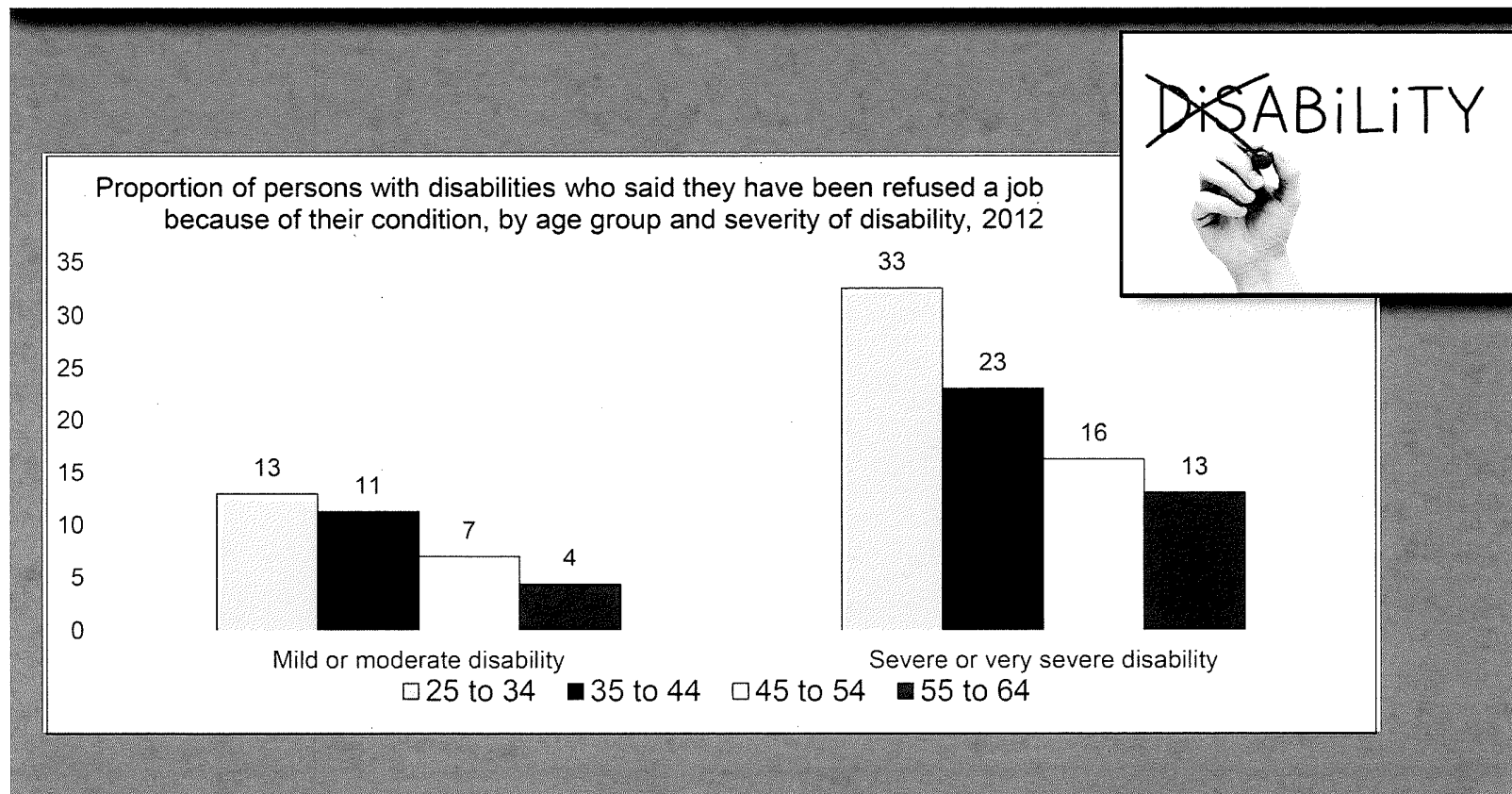


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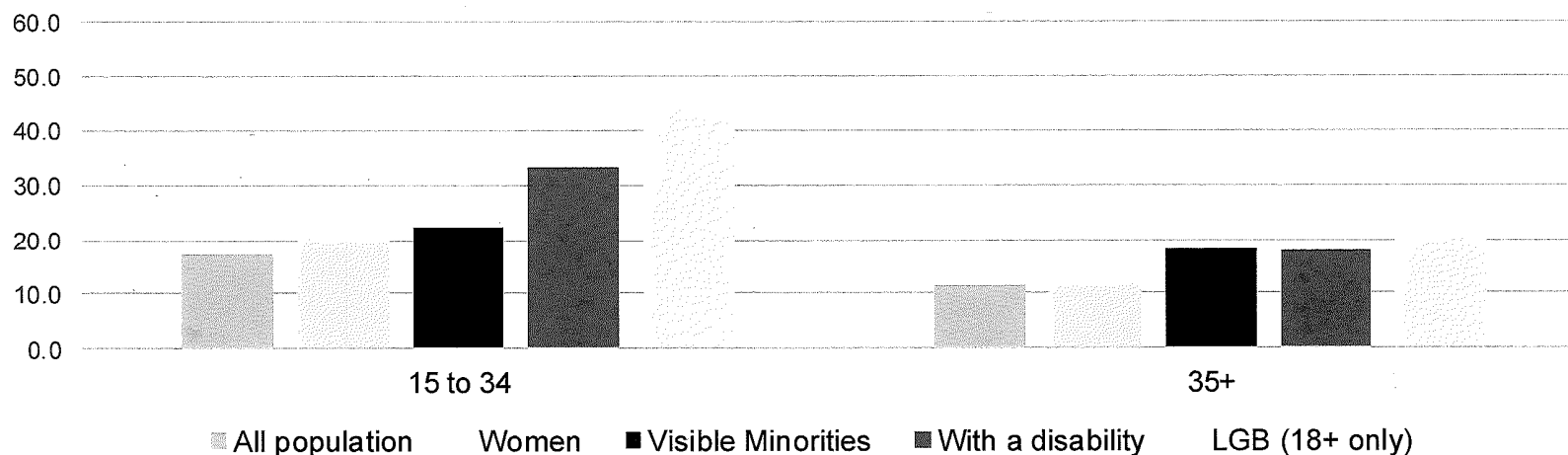
One-third of youth with a severe disability say they have been refused a job because of their condition



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012.

Youth aged 15 to 24 are more likely to report that they experienced discrimination

Proportion of individuals who reported that they experienced discrimination in the past 5 years, 2014



Note: Numbers for the LGB population are based on respondents aged 18 and older.



Did you know?

In 2016, 16% of young men and 12% of young women reported experiencing at least one aspect of social isolation. Results were broadly similar across all youth and compared with adults aged 35 to 55.



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Sources: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), 2014; Canadian Community Health Survey, 2016.

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Some **young men and women** face serious mental health problems

- Rates of mood disorder are highest among youth aged **15 to 24** compared to other age groups: young women in particular have the highest rate (**10%**)
- Approximately **50%** of youth who have experienced mood disorder have also had suicidal thoughts in their lifetime
- **Suicide** is the second leading cause of death among youth aged 15 to 24
 - **14.7** deaths per **100,000** for young **men**
 - **5.8** deaths per **100,000** for young **women**
- **Less than half** of youth with depression or suicidal thoughts have sought professional support

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey Mental Health, 2012; Vital Statistics, 2014.



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Indigenous youth are particularly at risk for poor mental health

- **11.0%** of off-reserve First Nations and **7.8%** of Métis youth report having a mood disorder
- Rates of acute-care hospitalizations for intentional self-harm are high among Indigenous youth aged **10 to 19**
 - **42 per 100,000** for First Nations youth living **on** reserve
 - **26 per 100,000** for First Nations youth living **off** reserve
 - **20 per 100,000** for Métis youth
 - **101 per 100,000** for Inuit youth living in Inuit Nunangat



Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2011-2014; Census of Population, 2006; CIHI Discharge Abstract Database, 2006-2009.



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High rates of obesity and physical inactivity put youth at risk for heart disease later in life

The share of youth **18-34** who are overweight or obese increased significantly since the late 1970s—from **29% to about 45%** in the early 2000s. The share has remained stable over the last decade.

Youth are also not meeting physical activity guidelines—only **1 in 6** are meeting the recommended **150 minutes** of physical activity per week.

Only **25%** of young men and **37%** of young women (**aged 18-34**) consume the recommended 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

These factors are potentially putting youth at risk of cardiovascular disease later in life.

Based on a new CanHeart Index which measures risk factors for heart disease including diet, weight and physical activity, approximately **1 in 4 youth aged 20-29** rank as having poor heart health.



Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey; Canadian Health Measures Survey.

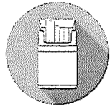


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Drinking, smoking, and cannabis use by young people have generally declined ... but new challenges are emerging



Smoking rates for both young men and women have dropped significantly since the early 2000s.



Heavy drinking by young men has also declined, but has increased for young women.



While cannabis use is still generally higher among youth compared to older Canadians, it has generally decreased for youth.



Today's youth are dealing with the challenges of new drugs and addictions

Opioid-related hospitalization rates rise fastest among youth.

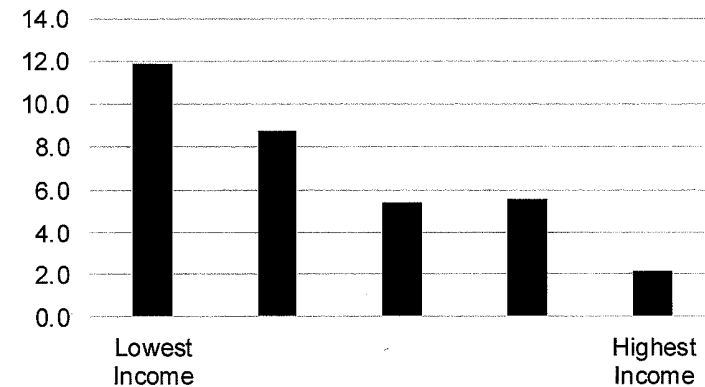
Rate of hospital based opioid events increased by 53% over the last decade – most of the increase in the last 3 years (CIHI, 2017).



Rates of opioid related hospitalizations are up to 7 times higher among Indigenous youth and 5 times higher among lower income households.

Opioid hospitalizations by income

Rate of opioid hospitalizations (per 100,000) among youth aged 15 to 19 by level of household income, 2006-2008



Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey; Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey, 2004-2012; Canadian Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey, 2013-2015; Census of Population, CIHI Discharge Abstract Database.



Did you know?

Daily or occasional smoking dropped from over one third of young men aged 18 to 34 in 2003 to about one quarter in 2016. For young women, about 18% reporting smoking in 2016 compared to 27% in 2003. Heavy drinking for males aged 20 to 34 was 35% in 2016, down from almost 40% in 2003. Heavy drinking for young women increased from 17% in 2003 to 23% in 2016.



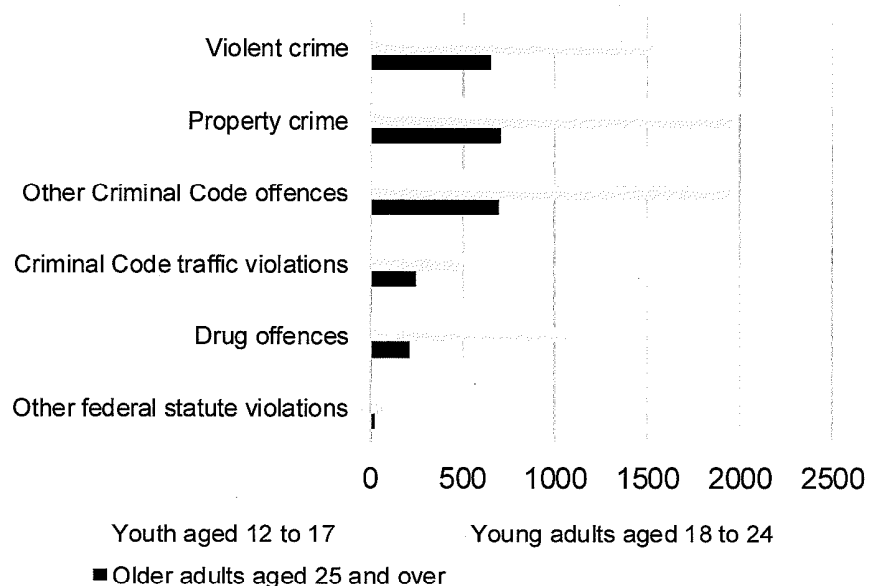
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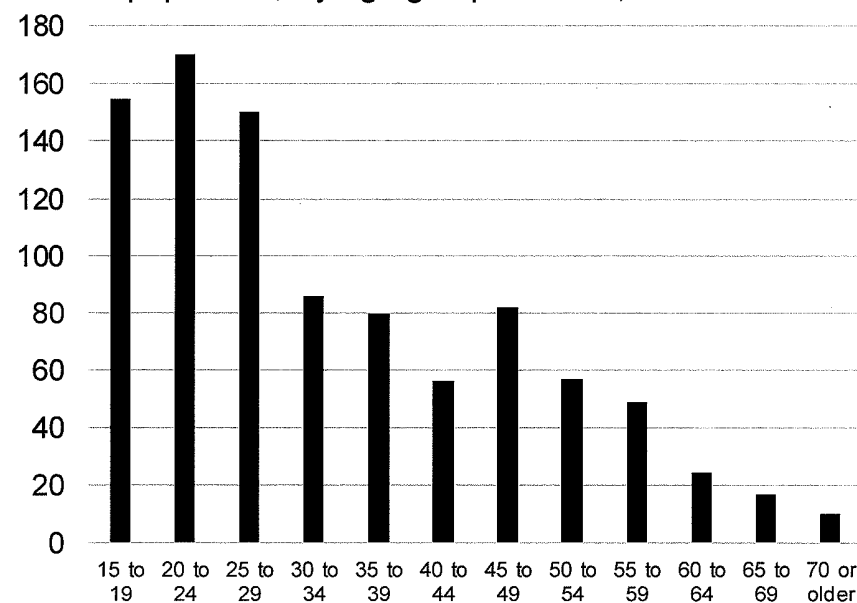
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Youth are more likely to commit crimes...but also more likely to be victims of violent crimes

Rate of persons per 100,000 population accused of selected offences, by age group of accused and offence type



Rate of violent victimization per 1,000 population, by age group of victim, 2014



Note: Violent victimization includes sexual assault, robbery and physical assault.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2014. General Social Survey (Victimization), 2014.



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What's next?



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Not the end of the story...let's TALK

- Canada's youth continue to be a large and important group within the Canadian population.
- In many ways they are very different from younger generations before them...and from their parents and grandparents today.
- They are more diverse, educated, and connected and socially engaged than past youth, and in many ways are well positioned to succeed in today's complex global society.
- But not all young people are sharing these benefits. Some youth are unemployed or are in temporary jobs. Some are struggling with mental health challenges, addictions, and homelessness. And not everyone feels included.
- Statistics Canada wants to hear from you:
 - Did we get this portrait of Canada's youth right? Are there parts of the story that are missing or more complicated?
 - Contact us to share your thoughts and ideas to help us provide the information needed to make good decisions.